THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1830. NO. 59.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps.

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS. has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO.

FOR SALE, by REES R. JONES, at No. 33 Hand street, 40 hhds.

PRIME SEGAR

LEAF TOBACCO.

April 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞ In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing, Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes, Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths, Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather, Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage, Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards, Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.

Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 25 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

THE subscribers have removed to that commodious WARE-HOUSE, No. 46, Wood street, corner of Third street, and are now opening a very choice and extensive assortment of

EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN,

DRY GOODS,

Selected the present month at New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which are offered by *wholesale,* at extremely low prices for *cash* or approved *notes.* Weekly supplies of the latest importations will be received, and possessing the advantage of a resident partner at Philadelphia, they confidently recommend their stock to *Country Merchants,* as being enabled to sell them on the most advantageous terms.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1830.—2m

GEORGE W. BUCHANAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS REMOVED to No. 12, at the corner of Union and Fifth streets, lately occupied by Alderman Enoch. April 2—3t.

CHINA!

JUST RECEIVED, from the French Potteries, at Paris, a very splendid and rich assortment of CHINA, consisting of *DINNER, TEA,* and *COFFEE SETS,* complete, with Mantel and Table Ornaments to correspond. The patterns are of the latest fashion, and the *quality* of the ware is superior to any China in our market.

T. G. GAYLORD, 98 Wood Street.

April 2, 1830—4w.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin,* of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

E. J. ROBERTS.

Cl'k of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.

March 23, 1830—tf.

FRESH GROCERIES.

O. O. GREGG,

No. 28 Water Street, has just received,

Prime Green and Java Coffee
Y. Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c.
Oranges and Lemons
Box and Keg Raisins, Figs, &c.
Madeira, Port and other Wines
H. Gin, Brandy, Spirits, &c.
Superior Spanish Cigars
Ditto Spanish Seed ditto

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1,500 lbs. DRY HIDES
30 bbls. PECANS. March 23—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

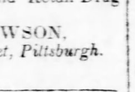
No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.



For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 38, 1828.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

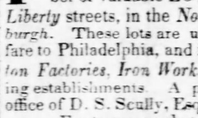
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.



BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business,* under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

PERCUSSION GUNS,

WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by S. FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

February 16, 1830—t1M.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

WHEREAS I have lately understood that a certain individual is now preparing and vending throughout the United States, AN IMITATION of my celebrated CATHOLICON, purporting to possess the same virtues, and as it is presumed it will be for sale in Pittsburgh, the public are particularly cautioned against purchasing it. It is supposed to be similar to the Rob of L'Affecteur, or Syrop de Cuisiner, which contains *corrosive sublimate,* and calculated to do much mischief. I trust the unsuspecting will be on their guard against these frauds, and purchase of no other person but DOCTOR GEORGE DAWSON, who is my *only* authorized *agent* in Pittsburgh, and from whom the GENUINE POTTER'S CATHOLICON can be had fresh from my factory at Philadelphia.

W. POTTER, *Ninth Street, Philadelphia.*

POTTER'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON

Only $2 Per Bottle.

*** *The component parts of this medicine, are purely* VEGETABLE—*it is therefore one of the safest in the world!*

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

In diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Debility resulting from Intemperance and Dissipation, Scrofula or King's Evil, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases, Piles, &c. &c.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper. The unrivaled and very extensive character which it has enjoyed, for the last six years, as a complete renovater, and *purifying* of the *blood and humors,* both in *Hospitals* and *Private Practice,* is a substantial basis for its future support. It has obtained its present great distinction by the extraordinary success which has attended it, in the Healing Art, while every avenue and every track have been searched in vain for its parallel: its discovery is one of the most sacred boons that can be afforded to the unfortunate martyr of disease—and it is most sincerely hoped, that the sympathy of the public will be aroused to the promulgation of its inestimable merits. The staunch and irresistible proofs of the value of Potter's *genuine* Catholicon—its healing powers—its usefulness as a general restorer of health. The citizens of Philadelphia alone could furnish thousands of witnesses to contradict the base and malicious fabrications which daily emanate from the *jealous.*

What, we would ask, can be a stronger proof of its great utility, than its success in the HOSPITAL, Philadelphia ALMS HOUSE, and the Philadelphia and New-York PENITENTIARIES? and in other public institutions alike servicable where the eminent skill which presides over them had been exhausted in vain.

"*These facts speak trumpet tongue*"—and *cannot be gainsaid.* It is much to be lamented that there are so many spurious mixtures manufactured in imitation of this invaluable medicine, some assuming to possess equal virtues and vended under the same title; others under different titles—some have gone to the daring extremity of refilling the old bottles with the labels on—whilst others, to filch the public, have published for their benefit the very *certificates* which the proprietor of the *genuine Catholicon* had obtained from those who were cured by his medicine, of various distressing diseases.

Thus has he been assailed in every form by envy, jealousy, and fraud; and thereby prevented extending the usefulness of this great and long wished for remedy.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufactory of the proprietor, a fresh supply, of the *Genuine Potter's Catholicon,* and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug, Medical and Chemical Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON,
Wood street Pittsburgh.

Where also may be had, *Potter's "Treatise on the Catholicon,"* containing accounts of some of the remarkable cures performed by its use.

March 5, 1830.

ADVICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, who is the *sole* proprietor of POTTER'S *celebrated* CATHOLICON, is again impelled, by a sense of duty to the public, to caution them not to purchase medicine, purporting to be his, from any other person or persons but DR. G. DAWSON, who is my only authorized agent, and the only house in *Pittsburgh* that is *now supplied direct from my laboratory* with the *genuine article.*

W. POTTER,
Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

April 2, 1830.—3t

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Poetry.

THE TWO BRACELETS.

A Farmer General, one Monsieur B——,
Who dwelt in France when *Louis* held the throne,
Lived like a Prince, from every trouble free,
Except a wife—(th' exception's large I own,)
For she was fat as any marchioness,
And given to extravagance in dress.

One day she bought a pair of bracelets—such
As few but royal damsels would bespeak;
They cost—I cannot recollect how much,
But they were quite magnificent—unique;
And having clasp'd them on, away she flies
Off to the Opera to show her prize.

It happened that the Queen was there that night,
Just opposite the box that Madam took,
And on the bracelets with intense delight
Frequently look'd—or else appear'd to look;
For she took special care to have them seen,
As if on purpose to outvie the queen.

Soon to the box-door came a page, attired
In the queen's proper liv'ry, all in style,
And in the name of majesty required
One of the bracelets for a little while,
That by her eyes she might the pattern take,
And order some of the exact same make.

Off went the sparkling bauble in a trice,
While her rouged cheeks with exultation burn,
As, bowing to the royal party thrice,
She patiently expected its return;
But when the queen retired, and none was sent,
Our dame began to wonder what it meant.

A lord in waiting soon confirm'd her fears:
"Oh, that pretended page I've often seen—
A noted sharper—has been such for years.
Madam, you're robbed—he came not from the queen:
I knew the rogue, and should have had him taken,
But that he slipp'd away, and saved his bacon."

Boiling with anger, madam call'd her coach,
And drove to the *Bureau de la Justice*,
Where with loud tongue, and many a keen reproach
About the shameful state of the police,
She call'd upon the Provost for relief,
And bade him send his men to catch the thief.

Early next morning she heard the knocker's din;
Her heart beat high, with expectation big,
When lo! the Provost's clerk was ushered in—
A formal consequential little prig,
Who, with a mighty magisterial air,
Hem'd! and began his business to declare.

"Madame, a man is brought to our bureau,
On whom was found a bracelet of great cost,
And we are all anxiety to know
Whether or not it is the one you lost;
Therefore I'll take the other, if you please,
Just to compare, and see if it agrees."

"Dear sir, I'm overjoyed—'tis mine I'm sure;
Such a police as our's how few can boast!
Here, take the bracelet—keep the rogue secure,
I'll follow you in half an hour at most;
A thousand thanks; I hope you'll trounce the spark:
Open the door, there, for the Provost's clerk!"

O! how she chuckled as she drove along,
Settling what pangs the pilferer should feel»
No punishment appear'd to her too strong.
E'en should the wretch be broken on the wheel;
For what infliction could be reckon'd cruel,
To one who would purloin so rich a jewel?

Arrived at the *Bureau*, her joys find vent:
"Well, Mr. Provost, where's the guilty knave;
The other bracelet by your clerk I sent,
Doubtless it matches with the one you have;
Why then outstretch your mouth with such surprise,
And goggle on me thus with all your eyes?"

"La! bless me, ma'am, you're finely hoax'd—good lack!
I sent no clerk, no thief have we found out,
And the important little prig in black
Was the accomplice of the page no doubt;
Methinks the rascals might have left you one,
But *both* your bracelets now are fairly gone."

Miscellany.

From the New York Atlas.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

A year since we published in the Atlas Capt. Clapperton's account of his romantic acquaintance with the brisk Widow of Wawa. The reader will probably recollect that the Captain did not avail himself of the manifest indications of personal regard which the wealthy Zuma exhibited for him, and that consequently her hand was left free to reward the suit of some fortunate aspirant to the high alliance. Lander's Records of the expedition, furnish a very important piece of additional information; which we hasten to present for the benefit of all who may be interested therein. The writer, with great disinterestedness and frankness, states the facts within his knowledge, and though *he* naturally and properly addresses himself first to Englishmen, yet it appears from the language of the widow, that *she* is by no means so exclusive in her choice; and that if any dilatoriness should be manifested by Lander's countrymen, in accepting an offer of such rare eligibility, the prize would be equally within the reach of other competitors.

Before we introduce the proposition, it is right to repeat, lest any, unaware of the future interest they might feel in the subject, should have forgotten the facts, that the lady alluded to is fat and forty—and if not exactly fair, yet she is one shade lighter than the blackest inhabitant of Wawa (Wow Wow,) and has a *thousand slaves and a hundred million of cowries.*

"I had scarcely left the walls of the town (says Lander) when a young woman, panting and out of breath, overtook me. I immediately recognised her as being my old acquaintance, the favorite and confidential friend of the widow; but before I had time to inquire the nature of her errand, she had produced two calabashes of honey, which her compassionate mistress had sent by the way of refreshment on my journey. I was, however, greatly shocked when she told me it was Zuma's desire, since fate had so ordered it that she could never be united to me, that I could, on my return to my own country, let the christians understand her extreme tenderness for white men in general; and that if any one had courage and enterprise enough to make a voyage to Wow Wow, she would immediately make him her husband, depose old Mohammed, and proclaim her spouse King in his stead. This urgent bidding, although of course it excessively mortified my vanity at the time, I promised to do—and I hereby redeem the pledge I then made! In addition to which, I would observe that Wow Wow is, without exception, the cleanest, healthiest, and most agreeable city of any in the interior, and one in which an Englishman, if he could contrive to forget his country and friends, might live very happily! he might spend his time in hunting wild beasts and antelopes, sporting, dancing with the beauties of Africa, feasting, carousing, and fishing: he might take thousands of delightful excursions on the mysterious Quoarra: keep race-horses, and in fine, live like an absolute prince, with the satisfaction, in dying, of transmitting to his posterity a kingdom, insignificant indeed as to its population or extent, but withal rich, brave, compact, and flourishing. This I am persuaded (if an Englishman could be found possessing the necessary qualifications to fill the throne,) would be more effectual in checking the traffic in human beings than the united force of all the naval powers in the world. Yet I would entreat that individual, whoever he might be, to be merciful to the superstitious Mohammed—whose years render him venerable, his virtues amiable,—and who, with the exception of being rather harsh to the romantic Zuma, is as innocent as a child; besides that he was kind to Englishmen, and above all gave me a little mare!"

From an English paper.

Former Unhealthfulness of London.

London was originally built in fens and marshes, the rising grounds near being covered with forests. The Surrey side was a morass, connected by a slip, more or less narrow, with that of Woolwich, stretching down towards the mouth of the Thames; while the fens of Finsbury were connected with the Essex marshes on the opposite bank. A huge sea-wall, the gigantic labor of an unknown era, prevents the marshes from inundation by the Thames; yet of this work, more useful than the Pyramids, and perhaps as durable, tradition has left no name of the author. Thus the site of the modern Babylon was like the ancient, and particularly liable to fevers, which in hotter climates would have borne a type of greater exasperation. The effect of the marshes is observable at different seasons in the eastern part at present. Their fever approaches into suburbs nearest the marshes, sometimes but a few houses' breadth in, at others the length of whole streets, as the atmospheric agency is more or less favorable. In like manner, in the warmer climates of Rome, we find the marsh nuisance traversing within certain bounds that can be there more accurately defined. Who, then, will say it is not possible that marsh fever, introduced into a crowded, filthy, ill-fed population, might not alter its character, and a contagious pestilence arise from the seeds it may sow, appearing perhaps in a season when the customary presence of the marsh disease could scarcely be perceived, or, in other words, in the season of the year least favorable to its action.

The first attack of pestilence on the metropolis which I recollect to have read a record of, was in 961, and it is described as a fever. Its visits were very frequent. In 1348, it is said to have destroyed eight out of ten persons. This pest is farther said to have devastated Europe, and not to have subsided in this country for ten years. In 1407 the metropolis was again visited with a more than common attack of mortality, and thousands perished. In 1487 the pest is called the sweating sickness, and said to destroy life in twenty-four hours. By many the disease was said to be new, but it is probable it was the old pestilence in a different form. In 1517, it is said again to have made dreadful ravages. From this time the city began greatly to increase. It was nearly half a century afterwards, in 1564, before the sickness attacked the city formidably again, and 20,000 persons were carried off by it. It came again in 1603. Its violence was greatest between March and December, and it destroyed 30,561 persons, which was a far less number than in many preceding visitations, in proportion to the increase of population. It is said not to have been extinct until 1611. Yet in 1626 and 1627 it appeared again, and destroyed 35,000 persons in twelve months; and in the great plague of 1665, no less than one hundred thousand persons perished from it.

It appears evident that from 1603 to 1635, the disease was never wholly extinct, and the same thing had probably been the case for ages before. How are we to account for these singular visitations but by the supposition that the causes were inherent, or local, always existing, but only capable of extended action under particularly favorable circumstances, which are no longer in existence? It is in this view of the subject alone that we can reconcile these visitations. The contagionists will tell us that it was imported in a bag of cotton, or a bale of cloth, but common sense revolts at such an absurdity: how comes it that for 165 years since, our merchant ships have trafficked in the very focus of the most terrible diseases, in all climes, and have never imported any of them? The real truth seems to be, that such diseases every where exist, with favoring circumstances in the mode of living, in site and temperature, to call them into action, but that they are rendered inert by the operation of incidental causes, and that one of the great annoyances in London has been one of its greatest benefits. I do not mean by this that foundries and steam engines should not be made to consume their own smoke, but that a reasonable quantity of the sulphurous annoyance is a positive benefit, and combined with superior cleanliness, street-draining, and dry floors and roofs, completely excludes the probability of any future visits from the most terrible of human calamities.

The streets of London formerly excluded a free circulation of air, unless when high winds were prevalent. The houses almost met and touched at the rooves, each story projecting over the one beneath it, and all being built of wood. Then the streets were so narrow and crooked, that an old writer inquires whether they were not built before carts were invented, and wheel-barrows could only be used in them. The houses were totally unlike each other in size and ornament, a hovel standing next to a palace. In one thing only they agreed, —namely, their overhanging floors; so that the people in the garrets could almost shake hands across from window to window. The stories, or rooms, too, were so low, that a very tall man with his hat on could hardly stand upright. The lower floors of the houses seem to have been the bare earth, on which it is probable the rushes were trodden in, and always in a state of decomposition, while dirt was every where observable. In the reign of James the First, the precincts of the Court were so filthy, that the ladies who were in the habit of attending it, complained of bringing away with them certain insects which are now found only on the backs of the filthiest poor. I mean no disparagement to this most high and mighty prince as a native of a northern country, the inhabitants of which are said not to be famous for too many ablutions. I believe dirty habits to have been prevalent among our city ancestors, and a distinguishing trait in the character of the "good old times." Then there were few or no sinks or sewers in the city; and every species of filth accumulated in corners, and even in the middle of the streets. Coal was only partially used as late as 1640; it caused the fashionable inhabitants of the court part of the town to let slip many a jeer at the city people, on account of their adopting it. Old Fish street is distinguished, on the authority of Sir W. Davenant, for its peculiarities of every kind, and all seem favorable to the spread of disease, if not to its generation. The effluvia of the sick in one house could hardly escape into the atmosphere without a portion of it entering into another. Thus the ravages of the pestilence were more extended than would otherwise have been the case; and Death doubled the victims which were daily borne to the gulfs that had been dug to receive the festering remains of his victims.

Improvement in Tanning.—Mr. S. Hurlbut, of Oswego, in connexion with Messrs Hunt & Shrove, has discovered a method of tanning hides, which is supposed to be an important improvement upon the process, that has usually been pursued. They have thrown aside the use of lime altogether, and instead, have adopted the method, from experiment, of extending them, after a thorough saturation, in a large deep vat, about two inches apart, and excluding the atmosphere entirely from them. In this situation, the damp air has the same effects upon the hide, as lime, without decomposing, or weakening its texture. They are taken from here and placed immediately in bark. It is stated that the leather thus tanned, is much stronger, and presents a more fine and even surface, than that manufactured after the ordinary rules.—*Rochester Courier.*

History and Geology mutually confirmatory.—In the first of a course of lectures on the Natural Sciences, recently commenced at Paris in the *College de France*, by M. Cuvier, that learned naturalist took occasion to remark on the tendency of history and geology to confirm each other. While the traditions of every country, he observed, have preserved the memory of a great catastrophe which changed the whole surface of the globe, and destroyed the human race almost to a man, geology teaches us, that, of the various revolutions which have taken place in the matter which forms the world, the last corresponds, with sufficient nicety, with the period assigned to the Deluge. The date of this great event is to be fixed, continued M. Cuvier, with tolerable precision, on purely geological considerations, in the following manner:—There are certain formations which would necessarily have commenced immediately after the last great change on the earth's surface, and which, from that moment to our days, have continued with great regularity. Of this kind are the accumulations of earth at the mouths of rivers, the slopes existing at the foot of mountains, and which are formed of fragments fallen from the summits. These respective deposits receive an annual augmentation, the quantity of which may be ascertained from observation. There is, consequently, no difficulty in calculating the time necessary for them to acquire the dimensions which they are observed to be of at present. Calculations to that effect have been made with regard to the deposits at the foot of mountains, and give a result of from 5 to 6,000 years. The same calculation being made as to the deposits at the mouth of rivers, gave the same number of years.

It is curious to find, that the conductor or lightning rod, which so many men of genius, learning, and ingenuity, have been at the pains to complete—which in fact has been always regarded as one of the proudest trophies of science—was known and employed by a people of no more refined cultivation than the wild peasantry of Lombardy.—The Abbe Berthollet, in his work on the Electricity of Meteors, describes a practice used on one of the bastions of the Castle of Duino, on the shores of the Adriatic, which has existed from time immemorial, and which is literally neither more nor less than the process that enabled Franklin to bring down lightning from the clouds. An iron staff, it seems, was erected on the bastion of this castle during the summer, and it was part of the duty of the sentinel, whenever a storm threatened, to raise an iron pointed halberd towards this staff. If, upon the approach of the halberd, sparks were emitted (which, to the scientific mind, would show that the staff was charged with electricity from a thunder cloud,) then the sentinel made sure that a storm impended, and he tolled a bell which sent forth the tidings of danger to the surrounding country. Nothing can be more delightfully amiable than the paternal care of its subjects, which this interesting provision of the local government exemplified. The admonishing sound of the bell was obeyed like a preternatural signal from the depths of the firmament; shepherds were seen hurrying over the valley, urging their flocks from the exposed fields to places of shelter. The fishing boats, with which the coast of the Adriatic was generally studded, forthwith began to crowd sail and make for the nearest port, whilst many a supplication was put up from many a gentle and devout heart on shore, before some hallowed shrine, for the safety of the little fleet.—*Monthly Review.*

Talipot tree of Jaffna.—The Talipot tree is one of the most remarkable of the palms (if it be properly classed with them, as it has been by some,) but it is of very rare occurrence, and has been well described by Mr. Spaulding, in his journal from this mission. It is usually somewhat taller and larger than the palmyra, is more uniformly erect, and has a much wider spread leaf at top.—The circumference of this leaf is indeed such as to cover six or eight persons from the rain when spread, and yet it is so light as to be easily carried in the hand, as it often is, in the shape of a long fan. Natives of distinction often have these umbrella fans handsomely ornamented, borne over their heads by a servant. The tree blossoms and bears fruit but once in its life, and that at the end of about 40 years. The sheath which envelopes the flower is very large, and shoots up from the centre of the leaf crowned top, to the height of 15 or 20 feet. When it bursts, it is said to make an explosion like the report of a canon. Afterwards, it shoots forth branches, spreading on every side, and dividing into innumerable stems, like tassals on the top of Indian corn, on which are beautiful yellow flowers, of a strong smell. The whole tuft is a magnificent cone, near thirty feet in height and half that in diameter. The flowers are succeeded by a small fruit the size of a cherry, but of no use, except to propagate the tree. It is, however, remarkable as an instance of the luxuriance of nature, that, though this singular tree bears fruit but once, and then dies, it then produces seed enough to cover a large tract of country with its progeny.—*Mr. Winslow's Missionary Journal.*

The African Albino.—A white infant, the offspring of a negro and negress, was brought to me. The child was about 18 or 20 months old. Its mother placed it in my arms, and I examined it attentively. Its hair was curly and white, and its eyelashes and eyebrows of a light flaxen color. The forehead, nose, cheeks and chin were slightly tinged with red, and the rest of the skin was white. The eyes were light blue; but the pupil was of a red flame color. The lips were of a rather dark red. I remarked that the child had very defective sight. I endeavored to make it look up by drawing its attention to my beads; but it appeared to suffer pain, cried, and held down its head. It was just beginning to cut its teeth. Its lips were rather thick, and, indeed, it had altogether the Mandingo physiognomy. The infant appeared to be in good health. The negroes have no dislike to a white skin; they merely consider it as a disease. I was informed that the parents of the children of this kind, that is to say, Albinos, are black.—*Caile's Journal to Timbuctoo.*

New Lamp.—Mr. Morehouse, of Tompkins county, has invented a lamp for the burning of lard, instead of oil. It differs from the common lamp only by its having a copper wire adjoining the tube which contains the wick, and connected with the blaze of the lamp at one end and with the lard at the other, keeping the lard in a fluid state. It is said to emit a brilliant light, give no offensive smell, accumulate no cinder upon the wick, and may be supplied at half the expense of the oil lamp.—*Ontario Rep.*

To make a Beautiful Liquid Green.—Take a pound of verdigris and half a pound of white tartar in powder: mix them well together, and soak them during one night in two pints of strong vinegar, which are to be boiled until the quantity is diminished one half. When it has been left for two days, pour it in a glass bottle, or filter it.—*Jour. des Connoissance Usuelles.*

During the week ending on the 26th March, 68 vessels passed East through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and 62 West, making 130 in all. The tolls received at the different locks amounted to upwards of $1500. Some difficulty, it appears, exists in the navigation of Back Creek, which requires the interference of Congress, and as the subject is now before them, we hope it will be removed.—This communication between the Chesapeake and the Delaware, is now of too much importance to suffer a slight obstruction to interfere with it.—*Philadelphia Price Current.*

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

In the Senate of the United States, March 29, 1830, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, made the following Report:—

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred a resolution of the 30th December, 1829, directing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an uniform National Currency for the United States, and to report thereon to the Senate, report:

That nothing short of the imperative order of the Senate could induce the committee to enter on a subject so surrounded with difficulty. They undertake it with diffidence, and a distrust of their capacity to elucidate a subject that has engaged many nations, and the pens of the ablest writers, without, as yet, coming to any definite conclusion. It still remains to be determined, What is the soundest and most uniform currency? One nation assumes one system, another a different plan. In one nation a plan is devised, and succeeds for a time by prudent and restrictive emissions. Elated with success, larger and more extensive emissions are risqued; a rapid nominal rise of all property takes place; the people are not aware that such nominal rise is the effect of depreciation: the bubble bursts, and ruin to the unsuspecting is the consequence. All history shows such a result, in several nations, and particularly in that of the U. States. The committee, engaged on a variety of subjects, cannot devote so much time on the resolution as the mover must believe would be necessary to develope fully the question before them, to wit: A sound and uniform National Currency. Presuming, from the tenor of the resolution, that the uniform National Currency proposed, must be prepared by the National Government, circulated under its authority, and maintained by its credit, the committee have complied with the instruction of the Senate, by endeavoring to devise some plan, through which the agency of the Government, in such a measure, could be safe or useful; but, after giving to it all the consideration they could bestow; their reflections have resulted in a belief that any such measure must resolve itself, at last, into a mere system of paper money, issued by the Government. The resort to the issue of a paper money, has been often the desperate expedient of the wants of a nation. It has then found its justification only in the necessity which created it: yet such are its inevitable evils, that every prudent Government has, the moment its pressing exigencies permitted, returned to the only safe basis of a circulating medium, the precious metals, and the private credits attached to the use of them.—Such were the expedients of the Government of the United States during its two wars; such its immediate abandonment of them at the return of peace. But, in the present condition of the Treasury of the United States, with a revenue far beyond its wants, with a debt almost nominal, and hastening to its entire extinguishment, such a measure is not needed by the interests of the Government, nor is there the slightest indication of its being demanded by the wants of the country. Of such an issue of paper money, the Executive at Washington would be the natural fountain—the agents of the Executive, the natural channels. The individuals, corporations and states who borrowed it, must become debtors to the Government, and the inevitable consequence would be, the creation of a moneyed engine of direct dependence on the officers of Government, at variance with the whole scheme of our institutions. The limit to which this currency should be issued, the persons to whom it would be lent, the securities taken for its repayment, the places where it should be redeemed, involve great complication and great hazard, regarding it merely in a financial point of view, while, on more enlarged considerations of political expediency, the objections to it are, in the opinion of the committee, insuperable and fatal.

Believing such a scheme to be impracticable, the committee were consoled with the reflection that it is *unnecessary*, as they are satisfied that the country is in the enjoyment of an uniform national currency, not only sound and uniform in itself, and perfectly adapted to all the purposes of the Government and the community, but more sound and uniform than that possessed by any other country.—The importance of this truth will justify the committee in stating some details to establish it.

The currency of the United States, the only legal currency, is gold and silver. All debts to the Government, and all debts to individuals, being received in that medium, and in no other. As, however, the amount of coin requisite for these purposes would be unmanageable and inconvenient, the United States, like other commercial countries, have adopted the system of making credit supply many of the uses of coin; and numerous banking companies have been established, issuing notes, promising to pay, on demand, gold and silver. The Government of the United States has established one of a similar character; and for the convenience of the community the public revenue is collected in gold and silver, the notes of the Bank of the United States, and the notes of such solvent State banks, as the Bank of the United States and its branches will receive as cash.

The currency, therefore, of the United States, in its relation to the Government of the U. States, consists of gold and silver, and of notes equivalent to gold and silver. And the inquiry which naturally presents itself is, whether this mixed mass of currency is sound and uniform for all the practical purposes of the Government, and the trade of the Union. That it is so, will appear from the following facts:

1st. The Government receives its revenue from
343 Custom Houses,
42 Land Offices,
8,004 Post Offices,
134 Receivers of Internal Revenue,
37 Marshals,
33 Clerks of Courts.

These, with other receiving officers, which need not be specified, compose an aggregate of more than 9,000 persons, dispersed through the whole of the Union, who collect the public revenue.—From these persons, the Government has, for the last ten years preceding the 1st of Jan. 1830, received, $230,068,855 17. This sum has been collected in every section of this widely extended country. It has been disbursed at other points, many thousand miles distant from the places where it was collected; and yet it has been so collected and distributed, without the loss, as far as the committee can learn, of a single dollar, and without the expense of a single dollar to the Government.—That a currency, by which the Government has been thus enabled to transfer such an amount of revenue to pay its army and navy, all its expenses, and the national debt, is unsafe and unsound, cannot readily be believed: for there can be no surer test of its sufficiency, than the simple fact that every dollar received in the form of a bank note, in the remotest parts of the interior, is without charge, converted into a silver dollar, at every one of the vast number of places where the service of the Government requires its disbursement. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of the 6th of December, 1828, declares that, during the four years preceding, the receipts of the Government had amounted to more than ninety-seven millions of dollars, and that "all payments on account of the public debt, whether for interest or principal; all on account of pensions; all for the civil list; for the army; for the navy; or for whatever purpose wanted, in any part of the Union, have been punctually met." The same officer states, that "it is the preservation of a good currency that can alone impart stability to property, and prevent those fluctuations in its value, hurtful alike to individuals, and to national wealth. This advantage, the *Bank has secured to the* community, by confining within prudent limits its issues of paper, &c. &c.

2d. If this currency is thus sound and uniform for the Government, it is not less so to the community.

The basis of all good currency should be the precious metals, gold and silver; and in a mixed currency of paper circulating with gold and silver, and convertible into it, the great object to be attained is, that the paper should always be equal to gold or silver; that is, it should always be exchangeable for gold or silver. Such a currency is perfect, uniting the convenience of a portable material with the safety of a metallic medium. Now it cannot be doubted, that throughout this whole country, the circulating bank notes are equal to specie, and convertible into specie. There may be, and probably are, exceptions; because among banks, as among men, there are some who make a show of unreal strength. But it is a fact, so familiar to the experience of every citizen in the community as to be undeniable, that, in all the Atlantic and commercial cities, and generally speaking throughout the whole country, the notes of the State banks are equal to gold or silver. The committee do not mean to say that there may not be too many banks, or that insolvencies do not occasionally occur among them: but as every bank which desires to maintain its character, must be ready to make settlements with the Bank of the United States, as the agent of the Government, or be immediately discredited, and must therefore keep its notes equal to gold or silver, there can be little danger to the community, while the issues of the banks are restrained from running to excess, by the salutary control of the Bank of the United States, whose own circulation is extremely moderate, compared with the amount of its capital. Accordingly, the fact is, that the general credit of the banks is good, and that their paper is always convertible into gold or silver, and for all local purposes forms a local currency equivalent to gold and silver. There is, however, superadded to this currency, a general currency more known, more trusted, and more valuable than the local currency, which is employed in the exchanges between different parts of the country. These are the notes of the national bank. These notes are receivable for the Government, by the 9,000 receivers, scattered throughout every part of the country. *They are, in fact, in the course of business, paid in gold or silver, though they are not legally or necessarily so paid, by the branches of the bank in every section of the Union.* In all commercial places they are received, in all transactions, without any reduction in value, and never, under any circumstances, does the paper from the remotest branches, vary beyond a quarter of one per cent. in its actual exchange for silver. Here, then, is a currency as safe as silver; more convenient, and more valuable than silver; which, through the whole western and southern, and interior parts of the Union, is eagerly sought in exchange for silver; which, in those sections, often bears a premium paid in silver; which is throughout the Union equal to silver in payment to the Government and payments to individuals in business; and which whenever silver is needed in any part of the country, will command it, without the charge of more than a slight fraction of a per centage. By means of this currency, funds are transmitted at an expense less than in any other country. In no other country can a merchant do what every citizen of the United States can do—deposite, for instance, his silver at St. Louis, or Nashville, or New Orleans, and receive notes, which he can carry with him 1000 or 1500 miles, to the Atlantic cities, and there receive for them an equivalent amount of silver, without any expense whatever; and in no possible event an expense beyond a quarter of one per cent. If, however, a citizen does not wish to incur the anxiety of carrying these notes with him, or to run the hazard of the mail, he may, instead of them, receive a draft, payable to himself or his agent alone, so as to ensure the receipt of an equal amount, at an expense of not one-half, and often not one-fourth of the actual cost of carrying the silver. The owner of funds, for instance, at St. Louis or Nashville, can transfer them to Philadelphia for one-half per cent.; from New Orleans, generally, without any charge at all—at most, one-half per cent; from Mobile, from par to one-half per cent.; from Savannah, at one-half per cent.; and from Charleston, at from par to one-quarter per cent.

This seems to present a state of currency approaching as near perfection as could be desired: for here is a currency issued at twenty-four different parts of the Union, obtainable by any citizen who has money or credit. When in his possession, it is equivalent to silver in all his dealings with all the 9,000 agents of the Government, throughout the Union. In all his dealings with the interior it is better than silver; in all his dealings with the commercial cities, equal to silver; and if, for any purpose, he desires the silver with which he bought it, it is at his disposal, almost universally, without any diminution, and never more than a diminution of one quarter per cent. It is not easy to imagine, it is scarcely necessary to desire, any currency better than this.

It is not among its least advantages, that it bears a proper relation to the real business and exchanges of the country; being issued only to those whose credit entitles them to it, increasing with the wants of the active operations of society, and diminishing, as these subside, into comparative inactivity—while it is the radical vice of all Government paper to be issued without regard to the business of the community, and to be governed wholly by considerations of convenience to the Government.

After escaping so recently from the degradation of a depreciated paper currency, the committee would abstain from every thing which might, however remotely, revive it. The period is not remote when, in the language of the late Secretary of the Treasury, the country was oppressed by a "currency without any basis of coin, or other effective check, and of no value, as a medium of remittance or exchange, beyond the jurisdiction of the State whence it had been issued—a currency that not unfrequently imposed upon the Treasury the necessity of meeting, by extravagant premiums, the mere act of transferring the revenue, collected at one point, to defray unavoidable expense at another." It is still within the recollection of the Senate, when, at the seat of Government itself, specie could only be had at 20 or 22 per cent. in exchange for the bank paper promises to pay specie; that for bank notes of Baltimore, 2 per cent. were paid; for those of Philadelphia, 6 to 7 per cent.; for those of New York, 15 to 16 per cent.; and for those of Boston, 20 to 22 per cent.; ruinous inequalities, which have now happily disappeared.

3d. The soundness of the currency may be further illustrated by the present condition of the foreign exchanges.

Exchange on England is, at the present moment, more than one per cent. under par; that is, more than one per cent. in favor of the United States. This being the real fact, disguised by the common forms of quoting exchange on England at between 8 and 9 per cent. premium.

It would lead the committee too far from its present purpose to explain that the original estimate of the American dollar, as being worth four shillings and six-pence, and that, therefore, the English pound sterling is worth $4,44, is wholly erroneous, and occasions a constant misapprehension of the real state of our intercourse with Great Britain.—The Spanish dollar has not, for a century, been worth four and sixpence: the American dollar never was; and whatever artificial value we may assign to our coins, is wholly unavailing to them in the crucibles of London and Paris. According to the latest accounts from London, at the close of December last, the Spanish dollar, instead of being worth four shillings and sixpence, or 54 pence, was worth only 49½ pence; the American dollar at least one-fourth per cent. less; so that, to produce one hundred times four and sixpence, it would be necessary to send to England, not 100 dollars, but 109 1-16 Spanish dollars, or 109½ of the United States' dollars. If to this be added the expenses and charges of sending the money, and converting it into English gold, it will cost 111; so that 111 is, at this moment, the real par of exchange between the United States and England. If, therefore, a bill at sight can be procured for less than this sum, or a bill at sixty days for one per cent. less, say 110 per cent. it is cheaper than sending silver; that is to say: he who has silver to send to England can purchase a bill on London for a greater amount than his would get if he shipped the silver itself, and of course exchange would be in favor of the United States against England. Now, such bills can be bought at a less rate, by more than one per cent. in every city in the United States.

This fact is conclusive as to the state of the currency. If the bank notes of the country were not equal to specie, specie would be at a premium, which it no where is at present. If the currency were unsound, more must be paid of that currency in order to produce an equal amount of coin in another country, where these bank notes do not circulate. But if, as is the case at present, the bank notes are convertible into specie; if you can buy with bank notes as much as you can buy with silver; and if in the transactions of the country abroad the merchants, who, if the notes were not equal to coin, would go to the bank and ship the coin, can pay as much debt in foreign countries with the notes as by sending the coin; there seems nothing wanting to complete the evidence of the soundness and uniformity of the currency.

On the whole, the committee are of opinion that the present state of the currency is safe for the community, and eminently useful to the Government; that, for some years past, it has been improving by the infusion into the circulating medium of a larger portion of coin, and the substitution of the paper of more solvent banks in lieu of those of inferior credit; and that, if left to the progress of existing laws and institutions, the partial inconveniences, which still remain, of the paper currency of the last war, will be wholly and insensibly remedied. Under these circumstances, they deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation; to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and to put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan, $5 & upw.*	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	½
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1½	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	unc	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Ohio.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
$5 and upwards	1	George's county	½
All under	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Canton	2	Westminster	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	½	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Trenton Bank	do
Lancaster	½	New Brunswick	do
Marietta	½	Mount Holly	do
Columbus	½	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabeth'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State Bank & Branches, $5 and upwards	6	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at George'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

ROCK POWDER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he will constantly have on hand, and sell for the manufacturers, superior ROCK AND PRIMING POWDER, at their prices.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, &c. &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JAMES LAPPIN,
April 6—w3t. No. 63 Market street.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale A LOT OF GROUND, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike, five miles from Pittsburgh, containing 3¾ acres.—The terms will be moderate. For particulars apply to WILLIAM REICHART, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Wilkins township.
JOHN STONER.
April 6, 1830.—3*

THE VERY FINE BLOODED HORSE,
ALLEGHENY,

WILL stand from the 10th of April, to the 10th of July, the first three days in each week, at the stable of John Obey, near the west end of the Monongahela bridge, and the last three of the week, at the stable of H. Sweney, near the west end of the Allegheny bridge, throughout the season.

Allegheny is a chesnut sorrel, full 16 hands high, six years old this spring, and is finely formed for great strength, action and durability. He was procured at a considerable expense, and brought here to afford an opportunity to improve the breed of our horses. It costs no more to raise a horse worth $150, than it does to raise one worth half that sum, so that farmers will find it to their interest to send to a first rate horse. His pedigree will show that he is equalled by few horses in the country. He was got by Oscar, junior, whose pedigree is recorded in the 9th volume of the American Farmer, page 182, viz:—He was gotten by Oscar, bred by Governor Ogle, of Maryland, and afterwards owned by Col John Taylor. Oscar was gotten by the imported horse Gabriel, his dam the full sister of Col. Taylor's Belvoirs, which was by the imported horse Medley, Gimcrack, Cripple, Godolphin Arabian. His dam, Dr. James Edelin's famous running mare, Floretta, by the imported horse Spread Eagle. His grand-dam, by Hall's Union, a thorough bred son of the imported horse Slim. Hall's Union although he ran many races, was beaten but once, and then he was out of order. His great grand-dam, by the imported horse Othello. His great, great grand-dam, by the imported horse Juniper, which was by Brabrahan, which was by Godolphin Arabian. His great, great, great grand-dam, by the imported horse Morton's Traveller: his great, great, great, great grand-dam, Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian. Allegheny's dam was by Windflower: his grand-dam was by imported Sportsman, the property of Geo. Clarke, Esq. Windflower, the sire of Allegheny's dam, was owned by Gen. Callender Irvine, of Philadelphia, having been selected for the improvement of his own stock, when a colt, from the purest and best blood in the United States.

Pedigree of Windflower.—I certify, that the chesnut sorrel horse, recently sold by me, to Alex. Reed, Esq. and others, of Washington, Pa. was got by Florizel; his dam, by the imported horse Bedford; his grand-dam, by Quicksilver, which was a Medley; his great grand-dam, by Victanvis, which was a Fearnot; his great, great, grand-dam, by Clevis, which was a Fearnot, also: imported by Gen. Nelson. Florizel, the sire of Windflower, owned by the late Col. Wm. Ball, of Virginia, was sired by the Old Diomede.

Signed, C. IRVINE.

It will be seen by the above pedigrees, that Allegheny unites in him, the crosses of the very best horses we know of any where. As the season is advanced before his arrival, to afford an opportunity to all who wish to improve their stock, he will be let very low, viz:—$5 cash, the single service: $8, cash

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1830.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal is now open for navigation.

The Board of Canal Commissioners, in New York, have raised the tolls upon that Canal, upon articles going east, about 12 per cent. and upon those going west about 37 per cent.

Many persons in our city, ourselves among the rest, have long entertained the opinion, that the smoke of our stone-coal contributes very much to the health of our population. In an article in another column of our paper to-day, upon the "Former Unhealthfulness of London," it is asserted that the present healthfulness of that city is, in part, owing to the general introduction of stone-coal as fuel. If, in addition to economy, comfort, and safety, our coal also contributes to health, we should cheerfully submit to the inconvenience which is created by the smoke and dust.

We have devoted a considerable portion of our paper, to-day, to a report of the Committee on Finance, in the Senate of the United States.—This document is truly an interesting one, and will well repay an attentive perusal. It is now but a few months since the President undertook to question the constitutionality of the law establishing the Bank of the United States, and to assert that *it had failed to create a uniform currency*. To this latter assertion, the report gives a most plain, palpable, and conclusive negative. The facts in relation to our currency are known to every man in our community, and it is truly passing strange, that the author of the President's message, in the very teeth of these facts, should venture to deny the existence of a uniform currency in our country.

Our Union consists of twenty-four different States, and *without* the Bank of the United States, our currency would consist of gold and silver coin, and the notes of *local* banks, no one of which notes could possess a general circulation—so that our currency would be less uniform than that of any other country, commercial operations would be embarrassed, and intercourse between remote states would be greatly burthened.

Such would be the situation of affairs in our country *without* this Bank. Thanks, however, to the genius of a Hamilton, we have a National Bank—a currency more uniform, and the means of transferring capital from one section of our country to another with more facility and at less less expense, than any other nation in the world. The committee say truly, "It is difficult to imagine, it is scarcely necessary to desire, any currency better than this.

The chairman, and a majority of the committee on Finance, are decidedly Jacksonian. We are gratified that it is so. This circumstance will give to their arguments and assertions more weight than they would have received, if their politics had been of a different hue.

Appended to the report, are some queries, addressed to the President of the Bank of the United States, and his replies, from which we gather the following facts. When the bank went into operation, Baltimore paper was 4½ per cent. worse than Philadelphia, 13 to 14 per cent. worse than New York, and 21½ per cent. worse than Boston. Now, the difference between no two parts of our country can exceed one per cent. Yet President Jackson, in his Message, says, "*it must be admitted, by all, that it (the Bank) has failed in the great end of establishing a sound and uniform currency!*" Certainly, a more palpably incorrect statement was never made, by any public man, in an official paper. Who is there in our country that knows a five dollar note of that Bank, who does not also know that it is as current in Montreal, Boston, or New Orleans, as in Chestnut street, in Philadelphia?—What man is there in this Union, who will not just as willingly take a United States' Bank note for fifty dollars, as so much gold or silver? Can the mind of any man conceive of a better, more uniform, sounder, or more convenient currency than this Bank affords?

The committee who made this report was composed of the following Senators: Smith, from Maryland, Chairman; Smith, from South Carolina, and King, from Alabama, Jacksonites; and Silsbee, from Massachusetts, and Johnston, from Louisiana, who are not Jacksonites. We repeat that we are well pleased that a majority of this committee are decided friends of the President. The groundlessness of the assertion in the Message must indeed have been very palpable, when even the most strenuous members of the dominant party were compelled thus to expose it to the public gaze. No equivocation, no palliation, no mystification, could avail in so plain a case. Every man in our country knows that we have a sound and uniform currency—as sound and as uniform as man can wish for, or as the nature of currency can admit. No committee, having the slightest regard for their reputation for truth, could deny or disguise this fact, and even the author of the Message would never, *under his own name*, have made the assertion which he has placed in the mouth of General Jackson.

We earnestly request our readers to give the report a careful perusal, and compare it with the assertion which we have quoted from the President's Message. Every reader, upon such comparison, will admit that it is a charitable supposition to suppose that the President had delivered this Message without knowing its contents, rather than to charge him with knowingly and deliberately making an assertion which had not the slightest foundation in truth.

The following melancholy incident lately occurred in our county:—A Mrs. Myers, a young woman recently married, who has been for some time in weak health, was on a visit to a friend, not very far from her own residence, in Indiana township, accompanied by her brother. On arriving at their friend's house, the latter became suddenly seized with violent convulsions. The attack was the first he had ever had, and was attended with all the horrid circumstances of a desperate and protracted fit of epilepsy. As it went off, he sprang, in a state of insanity, at his sister, and attempted to kill her. She saved herself with difficulty, by flight and the interference of their friends, and at last by taking refuge in the house, and bolting the door. In a few minutes, his reason having returned, the neighbors knocked at the door for admission; but no one answering, the fastening was forced, and the poor young woman was found upon the bed, lying upon her face, apparently asleep—but the gentle spirit had fled.—*Commercial.*

For the Gazette.

Pursuant to notice in the public papers, signed by Messrs. H. Holdship, John S. Riddle, and H. M. Watts, a number of the subscribers to the "Pittsburgh Reading Room," and others, friendly to the institution, convened in the Court-House on Thursday evening, April 8, 1830.

On motion of T. B. Dallas, Esq. Mr. S. TREVOR was called to the Chair, and Mr. R. N. HAVENS appointed Secretary.

H. M. Watts, Esq. from the committee of the Board of Managers of the Reading Room Association, stated that the meeting had been called by the Board, in order to take into consideration the situation of the Society, and the necessity of adopting some measures for its relief.

On motion of T. B. Dallas, Esq *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, to collect information relative to the present situation of the Reading Room Association, to devise ways and means for its relief from pecuniary embarrassment, and to suggest such alterations or amendments in its constitution as they may deem advantageous; and that this committee report the result of their investigations, at an adjourned meeting, to be held at Mr. Beale's, on Thursday evening, 15th inst.

Messrs. T. B. Dallas, Alex. Johnston, H. M. Watts, John B. Butler, and John S. Riddle, were appointed on this committee.

On motion of H. M. Watts, Esq. *Resolved*, That a committee of *eight*, (to be subdivided into committees of two for each ward in the city,) be appointed to solicit subscriptions to the "Pittsburgh Reading Room Association;" and that this committee report at the adjourned meeting, to be held at Mr. Beale's, on Thursday evening next.

Messrs. Wm. W. Irwin, C. Darragh, G. Faris, John S. Riddle, John B. Butler, R. C. Stockton, H. Holdship, and Dr. Miller, were appointed on said committee. Adjourned.

S. TREVOR, Pres't.

R. N. HAVENS, Secretary.

☞Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting will be held at Mr. Beale's, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst. at which the subscribers to the Pittsburgh Reading Room, and those who feel interested in its continuance and prosperity, are earnestly invited to attend. R. N. HAVENS, Sec'y.

The Canal.—The water was let into the canal at this place on Monday last, since which there have been some arrivals from the Salt Works.—In a few days, we learn, the navigation will be open to Pittsburgh. During the winter large storages of blooms and bar iron were made at this place, the transportation of which will afford freight for the boats for a considerable time.—*Blairsv. Record, April 8.*

Canal Navigation.—The water was let into the Schuylkill canal on Monday last, and the Philadelphia papers advise us that there was great activity at that place, in the clearing of boats for Pottsville, Middletown and the intermediate towns.

The Union canal has been in navigable condition for some weeks.

On Saturday the water was let into the Pennsylvania canal at Clark's Ferry, and boats are expected on from Middletown to-morrow.—*Harrisburgh Chronicle.*

Susquehanna Trade.—It is now eighteen days since the first vessel arrived at this port from Port Deposit, through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal: during that period we have received upwards of 18,000 barrels of Flour, besides Wheat, Whiskey, Iron, and other articles of produce of the Susquehanna. Among the cargoes received, we notice two from Lycoming county, on the West branch, one from Wilkesbarre, on the North branch of the Susquehanna, and two from Mifflintown, on the Juniata river. This accession of trade is far beyond our expectations, and affords an evidence of the utility of our Canals which cannot be controverted by theoretical arguments. Within the last three weeks about 35,000 barrels of Flour have been sold, which quantity could not have been obtained in this market, had it not been for these supplies; the stock remaining on hand is small for the season, and the demand is lessened only for want of vessels to take it away.—*Phil. Price Current, April 7th.*

A bill has passed the Senate, reducing the number of canal commissioners to three, who are to be appointed by the Governor, and who are to have the general superintendence of all the Pennsylvania canals and rail roads, and to be allowed *five dollars* each, per day. They are also to appoint an engineer in chief, with such salary as they may deem proper. The said engineer is to have the general superintendence of all surveys, plans, and execution of the work, &c. and shall organize the whole engineer department.—*Penn. Reporter, March 30.*

The writer of this has had the pleasure of seeing boats passed through the River Locks, attached to the Dams, near Lewistown, and below Millerstown, on the Juniata river. They were passed through both Locks, in as short a time as they could be passed through any Locks of the same dimensions in the United States, and many experienced persons believe in less time.—Both Locks are built in a most substantial manner, and no doubt will stand any ice flood or high water; without some very extraordinary flood should take place in the river.

The Canal is completed from the head of Duncan's Island to Lewistown, and the large River Aqueduct at the junction of the Susquehanna and Juniata canals, is in such a state of forwardness, as to warrant its completion thoroughly, early in May next. The Canal, and the works attached to it, are finished in the most durable manner, and no doubt remains but they will answer the purpose after the 1st of April; at or near which time the water will be let into the Canal, from Lewistown to the head of Duncan's Island. The whole, reflects great credit upon the public spirit of this great state, and also upon Mr. Clarke as its agent upon this division, for his perseverance in conducting the work to completion.

The part of the Canal, between Lewistown and Huntingdon, is in state of great forwardness, taking into consideration the very great difficulties under which the Contractors labored during the last summer, for the want of their regular payments.—This part of the line will be ready for *complete* navigation by the 1st of April, 1831, and will be completed by the 1st of December, 1830.—*Poulson.*

CONGRESS.

April 3.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the charges submitted to them against Judge Conkling, of New York, stating that, on examination, they had discovered no sufficient ground to warrant the interference of this House. They therefore desired to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill extending the privilege of debenture to merchandise transported by land, or by land and water; and a bill authorising the transportation of merchandise with the benefit of drawback, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Northern Lakes; and Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for carrying into effect certain provisions of the treaty with the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi. The resolutions offered by Mr. Bates on the 8th of January, by direction of the Committee on Military Pensions, extending the benefit of the present system to every soldier who aided in the war of the Revolution, and to every soldier of the late war who is disabled from obtaining his own support by manual labor, was taken, and discussed till the expiration of the hour, when the debate was suspended. The House then took up the consideration of private bills.

Monday, April 5.—In the Senate a bill granting certain lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Coosa river, and to connect its waters with those of the Tennessee river, was passed by a vote of 28 to 9. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

Being a petition day, the House was occupied during the greater part of its session in a discussion as to the best disposition to be made of a memorial from Judge Peck of Missouri, praying that he might have time to send for testimony to Missouri. It will be recollected that notice was given by Mr. Buchanan, on the part of the Judiciary Committee, that he should call up the case of Judge Peck to-day. In consequence of the presentation of this memorial, which was finally laid on the table and ordered to be printed, Mr. Buchanan stated that he would postpone his motion that the House should go into Committee on the subject, until Wednesday next. The House subsequently took up the resolution offered by Mr. Bates, on the subject of Pensions, when that portion which included the soldiers of the late war was stricken out, on motion of Mr. Williams. A further amendment was moved by Mr. Burges, but the hour expired before any vote was taken upon it. The bills ordered on Saturday to be engrossed, were severally read a third time and passed. The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.—The amendments were concurred in; and, after some further modification, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.—*National Journal.*

April 6.—In the Senate, two petitions were presented by Mr. Bell, remonstrating against the removal of the Southern Indians beyond the Mississippi, and against the extension over them of the laws of the States in which they reside. Mr. Adams presented a petition from John Murphy, praying for a pension; and Mr. King presented petitions from Samuel Phillips, and Susan Morgan, praying indemnity for Indian depredations; all of which were referred. Several reports were made from Standing Committees; among which was reported by Mr. Woodbury, the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the bill providing for the improvement of certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions at the mouths of certain rivers. Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of John M. Gamble, Henry Lovely, and Benjamin Pendleton. The bill providing for a removal of the Indians in the several States and Territories westward of the Mississippi, was taken up on motion of Mr. White, who, in a luminous and comprehensive speech, explained and supported it; but before any question was taken, the bill and anamendment submitted by Mr. M'Kinley, were laid on the table. After passing through their first and second readings, and reference of several bills from the House of Representatives, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on Retrenchment, introduced a joint resolution requiring the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate to keep an account of all papers and documents, on the subject of claims against the United States, withdrawn from their offices; and also providing that no claim previously reported against by a Committee should be considered by the House, without an affidavit of the claimant and a statement from the member presenting it, that new and important testimony was adduced, calculated in his opinion to substantiate the claim. It was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. The resolution of Mr. Bates, extending the benefits of the pension law, was, upon a division by yeas and nays, adopted by a vote of 110 to 39; Mr. Burges having previously withdrawn his amendment.

Various resolutions were presented and disposed of. The House then took up a resolution formerly submitted by Mr. Coulter, from the Committee on Retrenchment, and amended by Mr. Wickliffe, proposing to appoint a Standing Committee on the subject of the public printing, with power to supervise the accounts of that branch of the public expenditure, and to examine into, and report upon all propositions for the printing of an extra number of copies. Mr. Vinton moved a further amendment, providing that all motions to print an extra number of copies should lie one day upon the table. The hour, however, expired before a decision was taken. On motion of Mr. Leiper, the use of the Hall of the House, from 9 to 11 o'clock this morning, was granted for the purpose of an exhibition of several of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in the State of Pennsylvania.—The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Haynes in the Chair, on the Buffalo and N. Orleans Road Bill. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, who had possession of the floor, addressed the committee in opposition to the measure. The bill making appropriation for building light-houses, improving harbors, &c. was next taken up. Various amendments were proposed in Committee; and agreed to. The Committee then took up the bill making an appropriation of $5,000 for the purchase of books for the use of the Supreme Court of the United States.—An amendment proposed by Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Crockett, the Committee proceeded to consider the bill amending an act authorizing the State of Tennessee to issue grants, &c. Mr. Crockett proposed an amendment, which was agreed to. The bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty of Butte des Mortes, was also passed through the Committee; after which the Committee rose and reported. The latter bill was postponed until Monday. The House then adjourned.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Lake Navigation.—We are informed, that the Steam Boat William Peacock, which run the last season between Buffalo and Erie, will be added to the Line of Boats from Buffalo to this Port. There will of course be six boats, and it is intended one shall leave Buffalo and this place each day of the week, except Sunday. This is the arrangement for the early part of the season, or until the new boat building at Huron, which is to be called the Sheldon Thompson, is completed; when it is supposed she will be placed in the Line, and one boat will leave both ports each day.

If the bill creating the new Territory shall pass, as recent letters intimate as probable, there can be little doubt the Line, although so much enlarged, will more than pay its way.—*Detroit Jour.*

On the 3d Feb. at Amsterdam, a luminous globe was observed on each side of the sun, and they presented the same appearance as the sun itself, except that their diameters were six times as large; the light reflected from them was not strong but clear, and each had a train like a comet.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Boston, at Boston, Liverpool papers to the 23d and London to the 24th February, have been received, from which the following extracts, as given in the Boston papers, are taken:—

A Committee of the House of Commons were to proceed immediately to inquire into the state of trade with China. Deputations on the subject from all parts of England were about to proceed to London.

On the evening of the 19th Feb. the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a general statement in the House of Commons of the reductions which Ministers intend to make in the expenditure of the country, and the consequent amount of taxation which may be expected to be remitted. The total sum is about one million three hundred thousand pounds, and this is made up by savings in all the departments of the state. No reduction is to be made in the extent of the military and naval establishments, but a stricter system of economy is to be introduced into the management of them. By these the saving in the cost of the army will amount to £453,146; of the ordnance to £29,000; and of the navy to £273,000; besides which there will be a reduction of £276,980 in the miscellaneous estimates and of £180,000 in the interest of exchequer bills.

The London Court Journal of February 21, says—"Intelligence has been received by government of new preparations in Spain for an evasion of Mexico: and also we understand that our ambassador at Madrid has received instructions to protest against such a step. The Spanish government at present deny that they have any such object in view, and state that they are merely sending troops to the Havana to protect Cuba against any attempts of the Mexicans, or a revolt of the colonies. Vessels have been engaged already to take out 3,000 troops to the Havana, and 2,000 to Manilla."

The Hamburg Correspondent announces, that a general congress of Ministers is to take place at Berlin, where the Greek question, and others interesting all Europe, are to be discussed. It seems that the Russian Cabinet is bent upon maintaining and upholding, purely and simply, M. de Capo d' Istrias in the presidency of the Greek Senate;—and that the Sultan will adhere to such a combination. It is said that a note for this purpose has been presented to Lord Heytesbury, at St. Petersburgh.

WEST INDIA NEGOCIATION.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 15.—"I think there is not much prospect of the intercourse between the U. States and the British West India Islands being renewed."

The above comes from a gentleman who has the best sources of information open to him upon this subject, and may therefore be relied upon as presenting a correct view of the probable result of Mr. M'Lane's negociation for the West India trade.

The arrangements for the proposed expedition against Algiers were proceeding with great spirit in France. Who was to command it was not settled. It was believed by those well informed of the devices of Algiers that it would succeed.

Much alarm had been excited in Edinburgh by the sudden illness of Sir Walter Scott. We have the gratification to learn that his physicians are sanguine of his recovery.

FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.—The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons have recommended to the French government to allow the importation of foreign silk goods, and also to permit the exportation of the French raw silks.

The London Times of the 22d contains some particulars of the inundation in China last summer. In one village, not far distant from Canton, the water came on so rapidly, that some of the inhabitants had only time to save their children by placing them in large open jars and setting them afloat. Some of them were picked up in the river near Canton. In other villages the floods were so high, and the currents so rapid, that from 2000 to 3000 persons are supposed to have perished.

VENICE, Feb. 3.—The opening of the free port of this town has at last taken place on the 1st inst. amidst general rejoicings. Thousands of barques laden with merchandise have arrived from the Isle of St. George, by all the canals. The streets and public squares were filled by an immense multitude. The stores were decorated with flags.—The Archduke Reyner was present at this exhibition incognito. In the evening the town was illuminated. Yesterday this happy event was celebrated in our Cathedral by a religious ceremony. The Patriarch of Venice, in a speech replete with truth and zeal, made us anticipate better times.

It is worthy of observation that during this national fete, the authorities had directed the Austrian soldiers to remain within their respective barracks, and that the public service was performed by the Guards of the city, and that order and tranquillity prevailed in all parts.

HAMBURGH, Jan. 31.—In the general assembly of the citizens on the 28th inst. it was resolved that the impost duties on goods brought by sea, which were before one and a half per ct., are reduced to one half per ct: the duties on all fruits brought from the south are to be reduced to one third of their present amount at the end of April this year. The importation of raw zinc, and of raw cotton and wool, is wholly free. The first duty produced, during the last 5 years, on an average, 772,198 marks per annum, and the great diminution of the revenue which the city will thus experience must be made good by other means.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—*State of Trade.*—Weavers' Wages. We are happy to inform our readers that within the last two weeks, that is to say, since the breaking up of the frost, there has been a pretty general and marked improvement in the state of trade. Power loom fustians, an article which had been more than ordinarily depressed, in consequence of an immense increase in the manufacture of them within the last three or four years, have advanced, we are informed, from the lowest point at which they had been sold, as much as 5d per pound, or from 15 to 17½ per cent. on their value; and have been so much in request that very few now remain upon the market. Power loom shirtings and printing cloths are also in better demand, and the latter command a somewhat advanced price. There is a very good demand for the low descriptions of hand-woven calicoes; and upon particular sorts, we understand, as much as 6d per piece advance has been paid. These have been so long in a very depressed state, and afforded to the hands engaged in manufacturing them so very poor a remuneration for their labour, that now, when the demand has revived, it is found that many of those who were formerly weavers of this kind of cloth, have obtained employment in other and better paid occupations; so that there is, for the time at least, an actual scarcity of weavers. The consequence is, that there has this week been an advance of 1½d per piece made in the wages—those for the weaving of which 10½d has been hitherto paid, being now raised to 1s. The advance of wages extends, we understand, to Burnley, Clone, Blackburn, Chonley, Preston, &c. and it is from 1½d to 3d per piece, according to the quality of the work. It has not yet, we believe, been given by all the manufacturers; but we are assured, that if they wish to keep their weavers, it cannot be postponed the coming week. The calico printers, also, we understand, are this season giving out to the engravers a considerably larger number of new patterns than they did in the last. We have conversed this week with several of the largest spinners and manufacturers in the surrounding districts, employing, collectively, several thousand hands, who all assure that they consider the present condition of business healthy, and its prospects for the year, on the whole, satisfactory. Of the purchases making at this time, a large proportion are for various foreign markets; but we have likewise heard from several houses in the country trade, whose travellers have just returned from journeys, that business is apparently reviving a little at home, particularly in the larger towns, and that they have been able to collect their accounts decidedly better than they had anticipated. We do not wish to be understood as representing that business in a *flourishing* state; we assert no more than that both in its actual condition, and its prospects, it has certainly *improved*. Profits, no doubt, are very small, and we apprehend they will continue so. Whilst the rate of interest remains so low as it is at present, there can be no probability of their advancing, for any long period, or to any considerable extent.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A meeting of the manufacturers and other persons interested in the stuff trade was held at Leeds, Feb. 15, at which a petition to Parliament was agreed to, praying for a tax upon power looms.

The King of England's health, 22d ult. was stated to be excellent.

The Hon. Cecil Forester has been appointed by the King to be one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, in place of Gen. King, lately removed. Mr. John Ward has been returned a member of Parliament for the borough of Leominster, in the place of Rowland Stephenson, whose seat was declared vacant, in consequence of his bankruptcy, under the act of 52 Geo. 3, c. 144. Mr. Henry Brougham, having resigned his seat as member for Winchelsea, has been returned for Knaresborough, in place of the late Mr. Tierney. John Williams, Esq. is returned for Winchelsea, in place of Mr. Brougham.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVALS.

April 8. B. Franklin
8. Nile
9. Volunteer
9. Citizen
9. Monticello
9. Messenger
10. Lark
10. Erie
11. Clinton

DEPARTURES.

April 8. Native
8. Reindeer
9. Huntsman
9. Ruhamah
11. B. Franklin
11. Lark
12. Ruhamah

River 9 feet above low water mark—rising.

SPLENDID Performances at the Circus this evening, Tuesday, April 13, by Mons. and Madam Vilallave and Company. Being for the benefit of the Greek and Chinese. Performances consisting in part of tight rope, feats of strength and activity. The astonishing performances of the Greek with Balls and Daggers. To conclude with the Splendid Exhibition of Roman Views, &c. &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Box fifty cents. Pit twenty-five cents.

April 13, 1830.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

DARNLEY, or the Field of the Cloth of Gold: by the Author of "Richlieu." Also, Harper's Stereotype Edition of the History of the Jews, from the earliest period to the present time. By Rev. H. H. Milman, with Maps and Engravings: in two volumes. Just received and for sale by H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Corner of Third and Wood streets.

April 13.—3t

MILLINARY.

MISS E. DICKSON takes leave to acquaint her friends and the ladies of this city, that she has just returned from Philadelphia, with the latest imported London and Paris Fashions, for Ladies' full dresses, and promenade hats. She has selected the newest style of Ribands, Silks, and Trimmings, adapted to the season; and has made arrangements for receiving *monthly*, from one of the first houses in Philadelphia, the *newest* patterns of Female Fashion.

FANCY DRESS MAKING, AND LADIES' HABITS, prepared on the shortest notice. *Leghorns* cleaned and trimmed as usual.

☞The Dress Ware Rooms of the Miss Dicksons, are in one of the new houses of C. Brewer, Esq. on Fifth street, *two doors below Dr. Denny, next Market street.* April 13, 1830—w4t

A CARD.

I. GUERNSEY respectfully informs those persons who have proposed to attend his Writing Academy, that his arrangements being completed, he has commenced in that elegant room, second story of his dwelling house, corner of Third and Smithfield Streets, where Ladies and Gentlemen, of all ages, may acquire a neat and fashionable Running Hand, in a short time, and at a small expense. Ladies attend at present from 9 to 11, A. M. Gentlemen from 2 to 4, and from 7 to 9, P. M. Scholars attending other schools can practice at such an hour as will not interfere with their school exercises. Ladies forming a select party, and not desirous of mingling with strangers, can have the exclusive use of the room at some specified hour, if they please it.

April 13.—3t.

VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has recently taken a place in Wood street, near Fifth, or third door from Mansion House Hotel; where he intends to pursue the business of making and repairing Venetian Blinds of the following description, viz:—

Venetian window shutters, and fall or summer doors, on the improved plan now in general use in the city of New York and vicinity: also, inside draw-blinds; together with the half blind, calculated to shade the lower part of the window only.—All of which may be had on the most reasonable terms.

From the experience he has had in the above business, he indulges a hope that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

ABRAHAM WESTERVELT.

April 13, 1830.—3tw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 3rd day of May next, at 11 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest, and claim of David M'Nair, of, in and to a certain piece of land, situate in Pitt Township, Allegheny County, being part of lots Nos. 6 and 7, as laid out on the Bullock Pen Farm, situate north, and adjoining the Turnpike Road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh: Beginning on the said Turnpike Road, thence north thirty degrees, east 124 perches, thence south 69½ degrees, west 129 perches, thence south 27 degrees, west 36 perches, to the said Turnpike Road, thence eastwardly, along said road to the place of beginning: containing thirty-eight acres, and 103 perches, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of said David M'Nair, at the suit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of Wm. B. Foster.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.

April 13, 1830.—3t.

MISS LANE'S FIRST NIGHT.

THEATRE.

Mr. Bond's Concert Hall.

MISS LANE,

THE Celebrated Juvenile Actress, from the principal Theatres in the Union, will perform for two or three nights only. Miss Lane will appear in the splendid costume, made for her at the Park and Bowery Theatres. Mr. & Mrs. Kinloch and Miss Stannard, from the London and New York Theatres, will also appear.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13th,

Will be acted, a Comedy called

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

Splash, by Miss Lane; Mandeville, Mr. Kinloch; Aurelia, (the young widow,) Miss Stannard; Lucy, (with songs,) Mrs. Kinloch.

An elegant Pas Seul, by Miss Stannard. Mr. & Mrs. Kinloch will sing several popular and fashionable songs.

The whole to conclude with a New Farce called

TWELVE PRECISELY, OR A NIGHT AT DOVER.

Sir Ferdinand Frisky, Mrs. Kinloch; Brass, Mr. Kinloch; Amelia Wildlove, Miss Lane! Katty O'Carroll, Miss Lane!! Marchioness Grenville, Miss Lane!!! Captain Wildlove, Miss Lane!!!! Marquis Grenville, Miss Lane!!!!!

Doors open at 7. Performance at half past 7. Tickets 50 cents.

Miss Lane's second night on Wednesday, April 13.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office to Fourth street, one door above Market street.

April 13.—3t.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

April 3.—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER being engaged, nearly every month, in travelling through the Counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Mansfield, Medina, and nearly all the Northern Counties of the State of Ohio, will undertake any business of a General Agency nature, committed to his care, with despatch and fidelity. Soliciting orders for merchants, or collection of accounts, will form a prominent feature in his business. JOHN REECE,

Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

☞Respectable references can be given.

April 13.—3mo.

W. RHOADS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

No. 12, BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services for the Purchase or Sale of Goods, and for the Forwarding of the same to any part of the U. States.

PROPERTY directed to his care, for either purpose will meet with prompt and due attention; for which Commission will be charged, at the lowest rates.

In Forwarding goods to the West, by way of Pittsburgh and Wheeling, particular attention will be given to their immediate and least expensive transportation; at either of which places, Owners can, as may be most convenient, settle Freight and Charges.

GOODS by the Boston and Providence Lines, by the "New York and Baltimore Despatch Line" Packets, and by the "Baltimore and Philadelphia Despatch Line" Packets through the Canal, are landed near his Warehouses, which will prevent injury to Goods from drayage, and save that expense.

Merchandise will be received and shipped by the above lines of packets, or to the south, free of commission.

A Packet of the "Baltimore and New York Despatch Line," leaves Coffee House Slip, New York, and Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore, every Saturday.

TRUMBULL & THURSTON, 119, Front st. N. Y.

W. RHOADS, 12, Bowley's Wharf, Balt. *Agents.*

Also, a Packet of the "Philadelphia and Baltimore Despatch Line," through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, sails daily, from No. 4 North Wharves, Philadelphia, and 12 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.

ALONZO WAKEMAN, 4 N. W. Philadelphia,

W. RHOADS, 12 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore, *Agents.*

REFER TO ANDERSON & ATTERBURY, Commission Merchants, Wheeling

April 13, 1830.—3t

FIRE BUCKETS.

CAPT. OSBORNE, City Constable, has made report to me, on oath, that there are 784 houses in this City destitute of FIRE BUCKETS. I will cause another examination to commence on the first of June next, in conformity with the 9th section of an Ordinance, passed the 21st September, 1816, entitled "An Ordinance making certain regulations in cases of fire, and to prevent fires from breaking out." Such persons as shall then be found delinquent, may expect the penalty in said Ordinance to be enforced.

M. B. LOWRIE, Mayor.

April 13, 1830.—3t.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

TO be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, 28th of April.—Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, for 1830. This scheme is arranged on the popular ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE! Besides the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.* Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme—More Prizes than Blanks! the whole payable in CASH, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets,	$5	Quarters, -	$1.25
Halves, -	2.50	Eighths, -	62

. ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

April 2, 1830.—3t. Baltimore.

B. DONAGHY, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, at No. 4, Fifth street, corner of Fifth and Liberty streets, the house formerly occupied by John Foy, where all who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the first rate style, and on the shortest notice. All work warranted to be done so, or otherwise he will return the full amount of the garment to the purchaser. Latest fashions just received.

April 6, 1830.—w3m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING rented a Carpenter's Shop, fronting Liberty Street, at the head of Smithfield Street, from John Sampson, Esq. intends carrying on the HOUSE CARPENTER business, in all its different branches, and to do work, in good, substantial, and workmanlike manner.

JAMES STERRIT.

☞The subscriber, having rented his shop to J. Sterrit, will recommend him as an ingenious, industrious, and good mechanic.

JOHN SAMPSON.

March 30.—wtf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

WM. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office No. 56 Fourth Street.

March 16.—tf.

B. DARLINGTON

HAS just received his spring supply of HARDWARE, comprising a very general assortment of shelf and coarse goods. Also, 100 dozen grass and corn SITHES, from different manufactories. Also, a fresh supply of double and single barrel PERCUSSION GUNS, warranted of the best English make, very low, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 49 Market Street.

March 26.—1mo.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of INGRAM & REILY, of Saint Louis, Missouri, was dissolved by the death of Arthur Ingram, on the 18th of September, 1828. All persons having claims against said firm, will please to present them for settlement, in Saint Louis, Missouri, on or before the first day of July, 1830, to the subscriber, Administrator to the estate of Arthur Ingram.

THOMAS INGRAM, Jr.

March 26, 1830.—6t.*

MACHINE CARDS.

50 BOXES Whittemore's Machine Cards, just received, and for sale at manufacturers' prices. Orders for filleting, and any description of Machine Cards, executed at very short notice.

Wool and Cotton Hand Cards, Fullers' Jack Cards, Cast Steel Comb Plate, and Card Cleaners, by A. WAY & Co.

March 30—w8t. No. 47 Market street.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, *April 3, 1830.*

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer, and a Clerk of the Company, for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the toll house, on Monday, the 3d May, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.

April 9, 1830.—3t. *Clerk and Treasurer.*

JOHN W. BURRELL, M. D.

OFFICE NORTH-WEST SIDE OF THE DIAMOND, NEAR ESQUIRE CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1830.—3*

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Stewart and James M'Candless, under the firm of Wm. Stewart & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. James M'Candless, who will continue the Iron and Commission Business, is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

JAMES M'CANDLESS,
WILLIAM STEWART,

Cincinnati, March 24. (April 9—5t.)

ROBERT H. GRAY

HAS REMOVED to the corner of Fourth and market Streets, and is now opening a general assortment of HARDWARE, at the old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Thomson, as a dry goods store.

The Dwelling House and Store in Liberty, near Market Street, lately occupied by the subscriber, is for rent till the first of April next, at a moderate rent. The house is large and well finished. The hydrant water has been introduced into the kitchen. Apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT H. GRAY.

April 6, 1830—3t.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

THEATRE.

Mr. Bond's Concert Hall.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that the celebrated Juvenile Actress,

MISS LANE,

will appear in her principal characters, in the course of a few days. Particulars will be duly advertised. April 6—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

ACCOUNTS

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

John Anderson, in account with the Overseers of the Poor.

DEBTOR.

Amount of Duplicate, - -	$4604 91½

CREDITOR.

By Cash to Perkins, - - -	$3366 87½
By do. to Alexander, - -	879 11
By exoneration for lost taxes, -	128 68
By commission, - - - -	230 25
	$4604 91½

Thomas Perkins, in account with the City of Pittsburgh.

DEBTOR.

To cash received of John Anderson, Collector, - - - - -	$3366 87½
To do. from sundry payments, -	155 53½
	$3522 40½

CREDITOR.

By cash paid out-door paupers, per vouchers, - - - - -	$709 21½
Do. for paupers in poor-house, and expenses of the house, including removal of paupers, and salary allowed by the Auditors, - - -	1729 16
Election Expenses, - - - -	15 00
Pay of Auditors, - - - -	15 00
Balance in Bank of Pittsburgh, -	1054 03½
	$3522 40½

Alexander Alexander, in account with the City of Pittsburgh.

DEBTOR.

To cash received of John Anderson, collector, - - - - -	$879 11

CREDITOR.

By cash paid on account of poor-house expenses, and for support of out-door paupers, pay of Physician, and salary allowed by Auditors, - -	$781 39½
Balance due city, - - - -	97 71½
	$879 11

Audited and settled March 31st, 1830.

EBENEZER KERR,
E. J. ROBERTS,
GEO. G. WRIGHT, *Auditors.*

April 6—3t.

PITTSBURGH WRITING ACADEMY.

(Corner of Third and Smithfield Streets, adjoining the Western University.)

MY friends and the public are respectfully informed that I have rented that large and commodious house as above, for the purpose of establishing a city institution for PENNMANSHIP, in all its various branches, styles, and variations.

The classes will be so arranged, that females will occupy the room exclusively during certain hours of the day, and gentlemen will meet with a similar arrangement. Particular attention will be paid to an epistolary running hand for ladies, including punctuation. The styles for gentlemen will be various, and generally adapted to the different departments of Book-Keeping, as well as Mercantile Correspondence. In addition to the above, it is my intention to give lectures twice a day on English Grammar, in the manner practised by Mr. Kirkham. The lecture to females will commence in the morning, after the writing exercises, and that to the gentlemen after the same at evening. They may attend the grammar class or not, as they please. Should I engage to instruct in any other branches, it must be strictly under circumstances of private tuition.

The above new arrangement is entered into under a long cherished conviction, that, untrameled and unannoyed by a multiplicity of branches, but by eliciting a close application to an individual object, I could render myself more useful to my employers, and be relieved of a confused and thankless drudgery, inevitably attendant on efforts to inculcate every thing at once.

As the house is spacious, airy, and in course of a few days will be well finished, I would be pleased to take two or three boarding scholars, who wil be faithfully instructed in all the branches comprising an English education, with the Latin Language. Terms and other information made known on application.

N. B. Gentlemen members of the Night School for writing, are informed that the lessons will continue till some time in May, commencing this evening. I. GUERNSEY.

April 6.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 6 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,440		2,440
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	250		5,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
50	60		3,000
50	50		2,500
100	40		4,000
100	30		3,000
250	25		6,250
1700	18		30,600
12250	9		110,250
14620 prizes			$239,540
19600 blanks—34220 tickets.			

Tickets -	$9 00	Quarters -	$2 25
Halves -	4 50	Eighths -	1 12

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Managers' Office, March 30, 1830.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

Ap 2, 1830.—1y

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

JUST received, and for sale at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street,

20 Hogsheads N. Orleans Sugar.
16 Barrels Pork.
400 Pigs Lead.
Pittsburgh and Kiskeminetas Salt.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd. *Agent.*

March 23, 1830.—6t

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

MAHOGANY.

RECEIVED, at No. 65 Market street, a very splendid assortment of MAHOGANY, consisting of Scantling, Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, ROSE and SATIN WOOD VENEERS: All of which are offered cheap for cash. Orders received and promptly attended to.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Also, Fifty pairs BRASS CAPS and BASES.

March 23—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

March 19, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15, 1829—1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.

March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

February 16—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

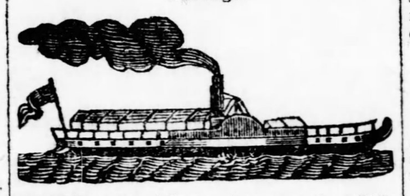
FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,

For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.



THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

FOR ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM.

STEAM BOAT ERIE will depart immediately on the opening of the navigation, and will continue to run during the season, as a REGULAR PACKET, between Pittsburgh and the above ports. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN D. DAVIS,

45 Front Street, Pittsburgh.
C. G. WILSON, Zanesville.
E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr. & Co.
Putnam.

February 16—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—tfJy.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE Brick Dwelling House on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hetich. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms inquire of W. W. IRWIN, Corner of Liberty Street and Cecil's Alley.

March 2.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus.) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PHŒNIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.

February 12, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

FROM the first day of April next, the two Stores and Dwelling Houses in Liberty street, next doors below R. Miller, Jr. & Co. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

Coughs and Colds.

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. Crosbys. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

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